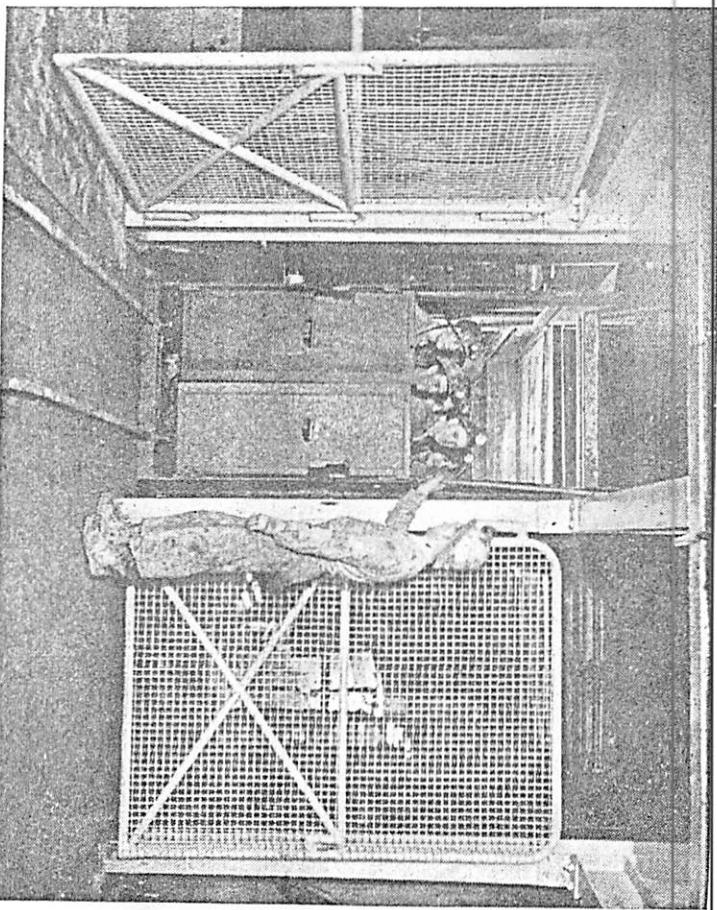


And a lot of the silver that

you on the so-called "Silver Screen" of the movies is coming from these hills every hour of the day and night. Those twinkling lights you see up there on the mountain, only a mile or so away, mark the portals to tunnels miles and miles in length, which connect with other hundreds of miles of underground works and give to the world a glimpse of the majesty and the magnitude of the famous Park City, Utah, mining district. It was born in the early seventies and since then has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the nation's wealth. In point of service, it takes its place along with Virginia City; with Butte; with Cripple Creek; with Coeur d'Alene.



Miners on cage in the Keetley mines, ready to be lowered into shaft to begin shift's work.

For three quarters of a century an army of men have worked around the clock—day and night—in the production of the cleanest wealth the world knows—silver and gold as it comes to the surface untouched by the hands of barter and trade as found in the marts of men.

A lot of the lead in the bullets that has helped keep America safe for democracy, came from these hills.

In the critical period following the Civil War, a grateful United States thanked the mines of the West for the major role they played in solving the financial crisis of the Union. Likewise the western mines played no small part in the production of needed materials and metals during the two major world wars.



Utah's mineral production from 1864 to 1941, as recorded by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, includes: 8,699,003 oz. of gold; 699,998.505 oz. of silver; 3,377,747 tons of copper; 4,089,564 tons of lead; 747,692 tons of zinc; 142,088,826 tons of coal. During normal years the mineral industry's average annual disbursement for wages, freight and supplies amounts to \$85,000,000.